COMMUNICATIONS

THE CURRENCY IN CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The present Democratic Congress intr clause into the Civil and Diplomatic bill, which was passed on the last day of the session, prohibiting the receipt for public dues of the gold issues of the United States Assay Office at San Francisco, and by that proceeding has virtually deprived California, as well as all our other Territories on the Pacific, of all legal currency.

Perhaps a more unnecessarily severe and wanton injury has never been committed upon an entire community by the National Legislature, than this enactment, comprised in two lines, has inflicted upon the people of California.

The Assay Office was created two years since, special act of Congress, and is a kind of semi-official establishment. The Assayer is appointed by the Government, but the business of the office is conducted for private account—the proprietors furnish-ing all the needful labor and machinery, bearing all the expense, and receiving from the depositors of gold dust the compensation fixed by law. The issues are in pieces of five, ten, twenty, and fifty dollars each, duly impressed with the official stamp, and all of them of the full nominal value respectively, and invariably producing that value when re-coined at the Mint of the United States.

In the absence of the regular coin of the United States in California great inconvenience and loss was incurred, not only in all the mercantile and financial operations but also in the small transactions of domestic life; and when this Assay Office was established under the express authority of Congress, the Treasury Department directed the Collector at San Francisco to receive its issues in payment of all dues at the custom-house, and this step at once gave to the whole of that country a safe and regular gold currency. The relief to the commercial community was complete and satisfactory, and gold dust immediate ly advanced one-dollar, per ounce, as the miners could have it assayed and coined on the spot, in pieces which passed current at their full value, instead of being obliged to sell it in the form of dust, for shipment to the Atlantic ports. All this convenience and these advantages, however, are at once destroyed by the recent action of Congress, and the currency of California is again thrown into the same chaotic state from which the establishment of the Assay Office redeemed it.

It is in vain to say that these issues, in consequence of their actual intrinsic value, will pass as heretofore at their nominal amount, as facts speak to the contrary ; for there are other private assay offices in San Francisco which issue pieces of equal fineness and weight as the United States office, but whose issues have always been at a large discount below those of the official assay, from the mere fact that the latter were received in payment of duties, which gave them a general circulation and a fixed value.

The transactions of the country will of course still go on, and so they would go on if there were no assay office there, and every body had to receive and pay for their sales or purchases in gold dust in its crude state, and each one have his own scales to weigh it, from the greatest to the smallest quantity, as the case might be. But, in addition to the great inconvenience and uncertainty of this mode, the miner would be a heavy loser by the operation, as his crude dust would only be taken at a de creased rate.

When the United States Assay Office was burnt down in the last great fire, gold dust immediately fell more than one dollar per ounce, not because there was no other assay offices that could and did coin ingots of equal fineness and value as the United States office, but because there was a cessation of that description of coinage that was receivable at par at the custom-house; and the value of gold dust rose again to its former scale, so soon as the assay office was rebuilt and again put into operation. The present enactment will have precisely the same effect as the previous destruction of the assay office by fire.

But there is another difficulty connected with the sub ject, which resolves itself into the question how importers will be able to pay the duties on foreign merchandise.

There has been no object for any one to send coin there from the Atlantic; for, in addition to the heavy expense for freight and insurance in getting it there, the exchange has always been unfavorable, as it could not be returned in bills, except at a loss of three or four per cent, in the of coin, therefore, which has reached that quarter, has been almost exclusively confined to what was taken out by passengers to bear their personal expenses, and even this has been eagerly sought after and bought up for shipment to China and elsewhere; so that at this time there is probably in that country not enough of American coin, and such foreign coin as by law is legally receivable, as would be sufficient to meet the amount of duties collected in a single month.

There appears to be but one alternative for the im porters, and that is, to place all their goods in bonded warehouses, which can only be done at an enormous expense for storage and labor, at California rates, besides losing the present sales of their goods, and wait until they can import from the Atlantic the needful amount of legal coin. So far as such coin may be scattered in small parcels over the country, it will of course be collected at a high premium, probably eight or ten per cent., for the purpose of paying duties, but to have that per centage added to the regular duties will be any thing but agreeable either to the importers or consumers; and, besides, it will be impracticable at any premium to find the needful quantity to answer the purpose for the whole of the large importations of San Francisco.

The annual production of gold in California may be fall in its value of at least one dollar per ounce in consequence of this action of Congress will inflict a loss of that many dollars, or about \$300,000 per month, or \$10,000 per day, upon the miners. It will make a glorious harvest for the bankers and capitalists; for if it continues but six months it will put at least two millions of dollars in their pockets, at the expense of the hard-working portion of the population of California. The only remedy for the evil will be by Congress immediately retracing its steps at the next session, and placing things upon their former footing until the new mint goes into operation at San Francisco. In the mean time, however, it is possible that the high premium which legal coin will doubless command at San Francisco, and the fall in the value of gold dust there, may induce capitalists on this side to make shinments of coin as a profitable banking operation; but this will not lessen the evil to the people of California, for the premium for which such coin will sell there by the decline in the value of gold dust will still all come out of

their nockets It is extremely difficult to assign any good reason or motive for this ill-advised, rash, and ruinous proceeding on the part of Congress. It is still more difficult to understand how or why the delegation from California in both Houses gave it the support of their votes, and did not oppose it to the last extremity, and point out the ruinous effects of it upon the pecuniary interests of their constituents. It is the more strange, seeing that Congress had authorized the erection of a mint there, and made the needful appropriations for the building and machinery; and so soon as that mint was put into operation then the assay issues could have been proscribed without loss or inconvenience to any one, and in the mean time the circulation of the assay issues and their receipt at the Custom-House would have kept every thing regu lar, easy, and satisfactory to all parties.

The effect of this enactment at San Francisco may, perhaps, better be understood by imagining the consequences in one of our large commercial cities on the Atlantio, if Congress should enact a lew that the circulating coin should be prohibited at a notice of twenty-four hours, and no legal tender could exist until it could be imported at a great expense from a distance of six or eight thousand miles.

This, however, is only one item of Democratic legislation at the late session. We shall have occasion to allude to others not less strange, which have come to our know

ledge on looking over the provisions of some of the new laws. In the mean time we shall wait to see the effect of the news in California, and shall be greatly deceived if there will not be "curses loud and deep" from thence, and that someholy will have to "stau! from under."

We can be a scertain whether the Treasury has issued its instantions to the Collector on the subject by the last California steamer, or whether it intends to give a little. breathing time for the community there to make some preparation for the shock. The news of the passage of the law, at any rate, will have gone out by the last mail, and the prospective effects will be nearly as unpleasant as the actual reality.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM-BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852. Messrs. Editors: The explosion of steam boilers of late

years, in defiance of legislative enactments, have become so numerous that the community have become justly alarmed and excited at their frequency. My attention was attracted by the following notice of the cause of explosion of the Reindeer:

"The cause of the explosion is evident. In lose no time in starting, the fires are kept up and the safety-valve is closed during the stoppage. Thus an un-usual pressure of steam is collected in order to drive the usual pressure of steam is collected in order to drive the boat from the dock with as much impetus and rapidity as if she had not stopped at all. As long as this mass of steam is kept in the boiler the pressure is not too great to be borne, but with the shock of letting it out upon the engine, its expansive force is brought into sudden action, and either the boiler itself, or, as in the present case, some pipe bursts, and death and destruction are the result. The whole comes from the endeavor to make the shortest possible trip, and from making the safety of those on board a matter of less consequence than an hour's difference in the resease.

ference in the passage."

In almost every explosion the boat has been on the point of starting. This writer has given an incorrect cause for the explosion of the Reindeer in attributing it to the removal of pressure. Any child of twelve years old would tell him that any removal of an expansion les sens it force. But my object is to show the cause of explosions in steam boilers, and suggest a remedy.

The cause is simply the formation of hydrogen gas. will prove this by showing the modus operandi in the decomposition of water, and its component parts. Water is composed of hydrogen one part, oxygen eight. The simplest method of decomposing water is as fellows: Take a common retort, a porcelain tube, a bundle of bright iron wire, and a bladder or gas-bag fitted for the purpose, fill the porcelain tube with the wires, tie on the bag, and the porceiain tube with the wires, tie on the bag, and introduce the retort, put into the latter water, and you are now ready to begin the operation. Place a body of coals around the porceiain tube, a lamp under the retort, and the steam will be forced through the wires and tube; the wires must be heated to a red heat; the vapor of water (steam) coming into contact with the heated iron is deomposed, the oxygen is retained by the iron, forming oxyde of iron, and the hydrogen is given off from the tube, which conducts it into the gas bag. For every eight grains of weight acquired by the iron forty-six cubic inches of hydrogen, weighing one grain, has been evolved. The iron in this case is substituted for the hydrogen, taking its place with the oxygen to form the oxyde of iron, while the hydrogen is set free. The oxyde of iron resulting from this action is the same black oxyde which the smith strikes off in scales under the hammer, being a mixture of protoxyde and peroxyde.

The boiler then plays the part of the retort, the furnace the lamp, the tubes as flues, the wires and the steamjacket the gas holder. When the water is low and the tubes or flues are exposed above the water line and acquire a red heat, the vapor of water (steam) is decomposed, and hydrogen is rapidly formed. Of all gases this is the lightest and most explosive. Its effects are more terrific than that of gunpowder of the strongest detonating compounds. It is only necessary to combine with it about one-third of oxygen gas to make it explosive. A variety of experiments have been made to burn hydrogen and oxygen together; but the most of them have resulted in terrible explosions. Professor HARR, after numerous experiments, was enabled to accomplish this object by a very simple arrangement, now termed by Professor Silliman the com-pound blow-pipe.

The question now arises, how can the decomposition of

water in steam boilers be prevented, the formation of hy-drogen gas stopped, and a remedy invented by which boilers will not burst?

Nearly all boilers explode on opening the safety valve; the steam rushes out in a conical form, the base of the cone uppermost; this leaves a space in the centre of the cone through which the circumambient atmosphere rushes, supplying of course oxygen. If, then, the water is low, and the vapor decomposed, and hydrogen gas is formed, the supply of oxygen causes an instantaneous explosion. The method, then, to prevent the oxydation of the tubes or flues is to plate them with either.

cannot be formed without oxydation. This simple remedy, not very expensive, will effectually prevent most

Every engineer is well aware that when the steam from the upper cook has a blue appearance there is danger; but every one does not know that this blue appearance hydrogen gas; in fact it is hydrogen gas, and in a state of inflammability. The flame of this gas is light blue, and only burns when in centact or supplied with oxygen. As it is the lightest of all gases, and rises to the upper part of the steam jacket, a pipe could be introduced into the upper part of the steam jacket and conducted to the fire or engine rooms, where the fireman or engineer could occasionally try the cock and ascertain the formation of hydrogen by the color of the steam or

jet. Should the jet appear of a blue cast, by having this pipe continued outboard and under the water line, the gas could be allowed to escape through this tube, and steam would then take its place in the boiler. With this safety pipe well attended and the upper tubes plated but few explosions could possibly take place.

As we say in claims for patents, I do not claim having discovered the method herein mentioned in making hydrogen gas, but only the safety tube and the plated flues

Silver melts at 1,280° Fahrenheit, or 20° Wedgwood, becomes of a red heat or cherry red at 1,100° Fahrenheit, or 10° Wedgwood. There is then no likelihood of the silver plating meiting before the tube can be covered with water, should they at any time become bare. The annual production of gold in California may be safely estimated at 3,500,000 ounces, and the inevitable he has tried the upper cock in the boiler. Should the certainly keep his safety-valve shut and work off the gas through his cylinder. This will, if strictly attended to,

save not only his own life, but that of many others. W. D. PORTER, U. S. N. MODELS OF MECHANISM.

One or two hundred dollars are frequently paid by colleges for "Models of Chystals." To show the crystal of salt, iron, lead, and other minerals, a cube is made of wood, glass, porcelsin, or some other material. For alum, fluor spar, spinelle, and other minerals, an octahedron is prepared. Minerals crystallize in several hundred different forms. Crystallography is one department of " Natural Mechanism;" insect architecture is another; the orbits of the planets another.

Models of mechanism containing the elements of organization in all its forms must present lessons of instruction exceedingly comprehensive and far-reaching, as they extend to the utmost limits of space and to the minutest atoms of matter. As far-reaching as these lessons are, and because they are far-reaching and richly instructive, they are sufficiently attractive to deep the minutest.

For completing the lighthouse on Gardiner's island, in addition to the appropriation of six thousand dollars by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, they are sufficiently attractive to draw the wildest boy from the streets, and to make a school or his own fireside the place of his most delightful entertainment. The experiment has been tried with thousands and thousands of boys with not one known failure. As "winter evenings" are approaching, parents wishing to make their firesides the most attractive, because the most instructive, places for their children, would do well to provide the elements and the tools of mechanism for aiding in this most important object.

CHAUNGRY ABBOTT, Esq. has been nominated at a Whig Convention held at Mineral Point, Wisconstn, as the Whig candidate for Congress, to represent the second Congres-

ANOTHER MURDERER HUNG.—We have already noticed the fact of the conviction of John Collins, Turner Clarke, and Reuben Clarke, for the murder of Justus Brewer and wife. The two first were convicted in May, and senten-ced to be hung in June. Collins hung himself before the day of execution, and T. Clarke was executed. R. Clarke, who was convicted in July and sentenced to be hung August 20th, and who was respited by the Governor for ten days, was hung on the 30th of August. William Hood and John Clarke are still in jail awaiting trial under an indictment as accomplices in the same murders.

They are to be tried on the third Monday of November.

[Maysville (Ky.) Kagle.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Con-gress of the United States of America.

[Peblic Act-No. 60.] AN ACT making appropriations for lighthouses, light-

bonts, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection an establishment of the same, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be and the same are hereby made and directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Sec-retary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land can-not be acquired by cession, when the interest of the Unireasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land can-not be acquired by cession, when the interest of the Uni-ted States demands it, before the appropriation would by law full into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the Legislature in any State wherein such land may be situated, subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

MAINE. For a lighthouse on the Nubble, Cape Neddich, York, five thousand dollars.

For a dumb beacon on Haddock's ledge, in Penobsco

bay, five hundred dollars.

For Jones's fog-bells to be placed at Cape Elizabeth sequin, White-head, and West Quoddy-head lighthouses

ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of a beacon on Logey's ledge, in Ports mouth harbor, in addition to an appropriation of five hun-dred dollars by the act of September twenty-eighth, eigh-teen hundred and fifty, five hundred dollars. For two spar-baoys on the Eastern and Western Sis-ters, at the entrance of Piscataqua river, one hundred and

sixty dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse and keep 's house doon islands, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For a beacon on Steel's ledge, in Penobscot bay, acusand dollars.

For a lighthouse at the easterly end of a thoroughfard etween North Haven and Vinal, Haven, or on Herring leck, as the Department shall determine, five thousand

For beacons, buoys, and spindles at points on the Ken-nebec river, five thousand dollars.

For Jones's fog-bell, to be placed near the lighthouse at Petit Menan, two thousand five hundred dollars. For buoys to be placed on Old Man's ledge, at the trance of Penobscot bay, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of beacons on a reef of ledges at the entrance of Camden harbor, one near Negro island, and one near Northeast point; and for placing buoys on other edges in said harbor, one thousand dollars. For the erection of beacons or spindles and placing of buoys on the ledges at the entrance of Narraguagus har-

bor, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a Harbor light on a point of lane lying west of the entrance of Buck's Harbor, in Brooks-ville, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of beacons, buoys, or spindles between Owlshead and Whitehead lighthouses, and through Mus-cle ridge channel, four thousand dollars.

For the erection of four buoys at Goldsborough, at the

following places: one on the southeast point of Calf island, one on the western point of the Middle Ground, off Stone island, one on Half-tide ledge, and one on a sunken rock at the entrance of Flanders bay, two hundred dollars For repairing or reconstructing the stone beacon of Buck ledge, Penobscot river, five hundred dollars. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For a beacon on Willey's ledge and a spar buoy on Halfway rock, in the harbor of Portsmouth, eight hundred MASSACHUSETTS.

For a light-boat near Succonesseh shoal, north chann Vineyard Sound, twelve thousand dollars.

For three buoys in Holmes's Hole harbor, three hundre

For the erection of a beacon and the repair of beacon and for buoys in the harbor of Newburyport, two thousand dollars. For a beacon on Fawn bar, near Deer island, in Bos

harbor, in addition to the former appropriation, one thou sand dollars. sand dollars.

For two iron spindles on the Northeast ledge of the Graves and on Harding's ledge, in Boston harbor, in addition to the former appropriation, six thousand dollars.

For a light-boat near Killpond bar, or a lighthouse in

the vicinity of it, as on examination may be thought most expedient, twelve thousand dollars. For a spar buoy on Bibb rock, near Wellfleet harborseventy-five dollars.

For a buoy boat on Great Rip, five hundred dollars.

For a buoy boat on sand shoal near north end of Bass
Rip, five hundred dollars. The above buoys to be located under the direction of the superintendent of coast

Let any one take the apparatus above explained, and instead of bright iron wire introduce plated iron wire, and he will find that the water or vapor of water (steam) will not be decomposed; showing fully that hydrogen with a life-boat, duplicate moorings and a fog-bell, the illuminating apparatus to be of large size parabolic reflectors and Argand lamps, to produce a light properly dis-tinguished, which shall be seen as far as the elevation of the lanterns above the level of the sea will permit, thirty

For Jones's fog-bells at Baker's island, at the entrance of Salem harbor and at Race Point, Cape Cod, five thousand dollars. For a buoy to be placed on a rock in the Vineyard

Sound, near Point Gammon lighthouse, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For a buoy te be placed over a sunken vessel, at Suc onesset Point, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Towards the erection of a lighthouse of granite, iron

or a combination of both, on the outer Minot ledge, at the entrance of Boston harbor, upon a plan to be approved by the Topographical bureau; a contract for the building thereof to be made with the lowest responsible bidder who shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same, and the work to be executed in strict con formity with the plan or plans approved by the Topo graphical bureau, under the supervision of such person a graphical bureau, under the supervision of such person as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, eighty thou-

For four spar buoys in the harbor of New Bedford, three hundred dollars.

For a light vessel, to be moored off Minot's ledge, until the proposed lighthouse on said ledge be completed, sixteen thousand dollars. RHODE ISLAND.

For an iron can-buoy to be placed on a rock in the channel leading from Narraganset bay of Nanaquacket pond, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For a dolphin or buoy to be placed on the south point of Goat island, in the harbor of Newport, one hundre

For the preservation of the lighthouse and dike wall at Goat island, Newport harbor, three thousand five hundred

CONNECTICUT For a light on the Long wharf, in the harbor of New Haven, five hundred dollars.

NEW YORK. For a lighthouse on Point Au Roche, on the of Lake Champlain, five thousand dollars.

For six spar-buoys in Hudson river, between Albany and Troy, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For a beacon light on Black Rock pier, six hundred

dollars. To repair or rebuild the foundation of the lighthous the breakwater at Oswego, five thousand dollars.
For Jones's fog-bells to be placed at the Sandy Hook

and Throgg's Neck lighthouses, five thousand dollars.

For a new light-ship to take the piace of that now moored off Sandy Hook, twenty thousand dollars.

one thousand dollars. For erecting a beacon on the sand-spit in the harbor of Sag Harbor, in addition to the appropriation of seven hundred dollars made by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For three buoys to mark the entrance of Stoney Brook harbor, Long Island, three hundred dollars.

For the repair of the pier at the mouth of Genesee river and the erection of a beacon light on the same, twentysix hundred dollars.

For the erection of three small beacon lights on the Hudson river: one at the south point of the island east of Barnu island, one at the north point of the island opposite and east of Coryman's bar, and one on the point of the

island at the mouth of Schodack channel and opposite Mull rocks, fifteen hundred dollars.
For ten additional spar-buoys in the Bay of New York, te hundred dollars. For a spindle or beacon to be placed on the extreme

astern point of the north fork of Long Island, three thou For a monument on Mill reef, in the Kill Van Kill pas

sage, four thousand dollars. For can-buoys to be placed in the inlet leading in Little For chirches to placed on the shoal in Newark bay,
For a beacon to be placed on the shoal in Newark bay,
known as the West Oyster bed, and bug lights on the Elbow beacon and Set off point, and for replacing the fog

bell at the Passaic lighthouse, three thousand dollars. colles to seegaces with your

MARYLAND. For a fog-bell to be erected at the lighthouse on Seven-

foot knoll, at the mouth of Patapsco river, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For one buoy in New Inlet, Great Egg Harbor, and three buoys in Harford, two hundred dollars.

For six spar-buoys to be placed in Pocomo ke Sound and the entrance of Chesamissig harbor, four hundred and sighty dollars.

eighty dollars.

For a beacon light to be placed at Fort Sollers, on the

ratapsco river, when said fort shall be so far completed s to receive the same, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a buoy to be placed over a wreck in Hooper's straits, n Chesapeake bay, eighty dollars.
For a bell to be placed on one of the light-boats in Chesapeake bay, to be designated by the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN.

For buoys in Saganaw bay and at the mouth of Saga-naw river, six hundred dollars.

For a beacon light on Round island, in Lake Superior, near the entrance of the river St. Marie, four thousand lollars.

For the repair and the removal of the lighthouse and

keeper's house at the mouth of Clinton river, on Lake St. Clair, five thousand dollars. For a lighthouse at the mouth of South Black River, five thousand dollars. WISCONSIN.

For spar buoys at the entrance of Neenah or Fox river ave hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse at the northern outlet of Winnebage ake, five thousand dollars.

For the removal of lighthouse at Milwaukee, and rewilding the same, at and on the north point of Milwauke

оню. For a lighthouse or range lights at or near the head of faumee bay or the mouth of Maumee river, five thousand For buoys at the ledge between West Sister island and the estrance of Maumee bay, three hundred dollars.

For the repair of the lighthouse, pier, and pier-head in the harbor of Huron, on which the lighthouse is built, six

thousand dollars.

For removing the light at Vermillion harbor, and repairing the pier on which it is placed, three thousand

or six buoys to be placed in the Delaware bay, from Mahon river to the upper point of the shoal known as the Shears, four hundred and eighty dollars. For the construction of two ice-breakers, for the protection of the light-house on the Brandywine shoal, in the For marking Joe Flogger Shoal, in the Delaware bay with first class nun buoys and can buoys, to be constructed and placed in their position under the direction of the

Superintendent of the Coast Survey, three thousand dollars. VIRGINIA For two spar-buoys at Chincoteague inlet, one hundred For two spar-buoys to be placed at Metompkin inlet one hundred and sixty dollars.

For a light-boat at Pungoteague creek, or a lighthouse to be built on a point of land adjoining said creek, as shall be found most expedient on examination, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site and the erection of a light-

house on Jones's point, in the Potomac river, near Alex-andria, five thousand dollars. For Jones's fog-bells to be placed at Assateague, Smith's island, and Cape Henry lighthouses, seven thousand five

hundred dollars. For a beacon on White shoal, James river, one thou For beacon lights on Day's point, on the Point of Shoals, and on Jordan's point, James river, fifteen thousand dollars. For a beacon light on the shere opposite Lyon's creek,

ive thousand dollars.

For a large buoy on the tail of the Horse-shoe shoal in Chesapeake bay, five hundred dellars.

For two spar-buoys to be placed at White point and Elbow point, in Mushapingo bay, one hundred and sixty

For two spar-buoys to be placed to buoy out Occahonnock Creek, one hundred and sixty dollars. NORTH CAROLINA.

For Jones's fog-bell to be placed near Bald Head light house, at the entrance of Cape Fear river, two thousand six hundred dollars. For a harbor lighthouse on the eastern point of Bong banks, at the entrance of Beaufort harbor, five thousand For two buoys to be placed in the mouth of Alligate

river, in Albemarle sound, two hundred dollars. For a buoy to be placed on the northeast end of Falker shoal, in Croaton sound, eighty dollars. For buoys to be placed in North river, in the county of Currituck, one hundred dollars.

For a first class light-boat to be moored on Fryingpan

shoals, under the direction of the superintendent of the coast survey, to be built on the most approved plan and model, under the direction of a competent navat architect, and fitted with a life-boat, duplicate moorings, and fogbell, the illuminating apparatus to be composed of large sized parabolic reflectors and Argand lamps, to produce a light properly distinguished, thirty thousand dollars.

For four large buoys to mark the two channels over Fryingpan shoals, to be constructed and located under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For four second class buoys to mark the main and Oak Island channels, leading into the Cape Fear river, in addition to the buoys now authorized, to be constructed and located under the direction of the Superintendent of the-Coast Survey, one thousand dollars.

llow iron buoys for the waters of Cape Fear, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. SOUTH CAROLINA. For a hell boat to be moored at Cape Roman shoal, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a harbor light to be placed on the battery in the

arbor of Charleston, five hundred dollars. For three iron buoys to be moored at the entrance of the harbor of Georgetown, six hundred and thirty

For two beacon or range lights on South Island point, and one beacon or range light on North Island, to range with the main light at the entrance of Georgetown harbor, five thousand dollars.

For an iron floating bell-buoy, with heavy moorings, and in every respect complete, for the entrance of Mobile bay, four thousand dollars.

For six large iron, can, and nun buoys, to be properly distinguished and to be moored at points off the west bank, the middle ground, and the southwest point of the Spit,

two thousand one hundred dollars.

For a buoy on the northwest end of northwest Pelican shoal, two hundred dollars.

For four wooden beacons fitted with sixth order Fresnel

lenses or with a single twenty-one inch parabolic reflector each, to be erected on Sand island and Mobile point, four For a screw-pile beacon on Revenue point, three thou-

All of the above buoys and beacons to be located under the direction of the superintendent of the coast survey. MISSISSIPPI.

For the erection of a lighthouse at or near the entrance of East Pascagoula river, instead of a former appropriation, five thousand dollars. For a lighthouse on the west end of Ship island, being renewal of a former appropriation for this purpose, twelve thousand dollars.

the same pay and emoluments that he would be entitled to by law for the performance of duty in the regular flied to by law for the p

LOUISIANA.

FLORIDA. For four iron can and nun buoys, one to be placed on the end of Sandbore, off Soldier key, and three to mark the channel through Boca Grande passage, eight hundred.

See 14. And he it further enacted. That it shall be the

and forty dollars. For a first class lighthouse near Coffins' Patches, off Dry Bank, half-way between Carysfort reef and Sand Key light, to be constructed under the direction of the topographical bureau, and fitted with the most approved illunating apparatus, thirty-five thousand dollars. For a large buoy on Sea Horse reef, two hundred and

For three hollow iron buoys to be moored in the chan ne leading into a harbor recently discovered on Florida reef, about ten miles south of Cape Florida, seven hunired dollars. The above buoys to be located under the direction of

the coast survey.

For a beacon on Rebecca shoal, between Marquesas and Dry Tortugas keys, ten thousand dollars. For securing the lighthouse at the mouth of St. John river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

TEXAS For a light-hoat to be moored at Aransas pass, or a lighthouse, as may be deemed most expedient upon further examination, and for channel buoys in said channel, and a buoy at Dollar point, in addition to the sum appropriated for a lighthouse at said point, two thousand five hun-

For constructing three small or harbor lighthouses in Service may require, and such other information as may deliveston bay, namely: one at Red Fish bar, one at Clopper's bar, and one at Half-Moon shoal, five thousand dollars in addition to the amount (twenty t dollars in addition to the amount (twenty thousand dol-lars) already appropriated for a lighthouse on Red Fish

CALIFORNIA For large buoys to be placed on Sanken rocks, in the

Bay of San Francisco, under the direction of the superin-tendent of the coast survey, one thousand dollars. For a beacon at Humboldt's harbor near North Spit, to be located by the officers of the coast survey, five thou

For a lighthouse at the harbor at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, five thousand dollars. For the erection of a lighthouse at Santa Cruz, Califor-

ia, thirty thousand dollars

For the completion of lighthouses in California and Oregon, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For light-boats and other means for rendering assistance to direct mariners and others on the coast of the United States, to be expended under the control and di-

For testing the apparatus of Wilson and Meacham illuminating lighthouses, one thousand dollars, to be ex-pended under the direction of the Secretary of the Trea-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary o the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to cause the lighthouse buildings and land belonging thereto, at Otter creek, in the State of Michigan, to be sold, and on payment of the consideration agreed for into the Treasury of the United States, to make, execute, and deliver all needful conveyances of the same, and the special jurisdiction of the United States over the same shall thereafter cease. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of

the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to apply the money appropriated by the act of March third, eigh-teen hundred and fifty-one, for the erection of a light-house at Holmes Hole harbor, to the erection of three beacon or bug lights at said Holmes' Hole harbor, accord-

beacon or bug lights at said Holmes' Hole harbor, according to the recommendation in the report of the superintendent of the coast survey.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars appropriated by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, "for the erection of a lighthouse on Flynn's Knoll," be and the same is hereby authorized to be applied to the erection of two range beacon lights, for Gedney's channel, to be placed near Point Comfort, in the State of New Jersey; and two range beacon lights for the Swash channel of the harbor of New York, to be placed on Staten island, near the Elm Tree beacon, and to be constructed under the direction of Tree beacon, and to be constructed under the direction of the topographical bureau, and according to the recommen-dation of the lighthouse board and the superintendent of the coast survey; and for a large iron floating bell beacon, to be moored off Flynn's knoll, under the direction of the su

be moored off Flynn's knoll, under the direction of the su-perintendent of the coast survey.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That if such person as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, shall re-port in any of the cases herein provided for, that prelimi-nary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a pro-posed lighthouse or light-boat, beacon or buoy, or to as-

posed lighthouse or light-boat, beacon or buoy, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon direct the superintendent of the survey of the coast of the United States to perform such duty on the seaboard, and the colonel of the corps of topographical engineers to perform such duty on the northwestern lakes.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers so directed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and after fully ascertaining the facts shall report: First, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists. And, second, where it should be placed if the interest of commerce dewhere it should be placed if the interest of commerce de-mands it. Third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement. Fourth, whether the proposed light had any connexion with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and the local wants of trade and navigation. And fifth, whether there be any, and if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all such reports

shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it, otherwise such reports shall be laid before gress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury does report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried

into execution.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Presiden e and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint, immediately after the passage of this act, two offithe navy, of high rank, one officer of the corps of engineers of the army, one officer of the topographical engi-neers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services may be at the disposal of the President, and an officer of the navy and an engineers of the army as secretaries, who shall constitute the Lighthouse Board of the United States, and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient; and the Board so constituted shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superinchedera has raged there with unprecedence shall discharge all the administrative duties of On the 18th the number attacked was 4 sels, beacons, buoys, sea marks, and their appendages, and embracing the security of foundations of works aland embracing the security of foundations of works al-ready existing, procuring, illuminating, and other appa-ratus, supplies and materials of all kinds for building and for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good re-pair the lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys of From Landsberg it seems threate

the United States.
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex-officio President of the light-house board of the United States; and the said Board, at their first meeting, shall proceed to ballot for one of their members as chairman, and the member who shall receive the majority of ballots of the whole board, shall be declared by the President to be chairman of the lighthouse board, who shall, in the absence of the President of the the President to be chairman of the lighthouse board, preside over their meetings and do and perform such acts as may be required by the rules of the Board. Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Lighthouse Board shall meet four times in each year for the transaction of general and special business, each meeting to commence on the first Monday in March, June, Septem; ber, and December; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to convene the lighthouse board whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require it.
Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of

the Treasury be and he is hereby required to cause such clerks as are now employed on lighthouse duties in the Treasury Department to be transferred to the lighthouse oard without any change of salary; and to provide the necessary accommodations for the secretaries and clerks, for the preservation of the archives, models, drawings, &c. &c., and for holding the meetings of the board, and that he cause to be transferred to the proper officers of the lighthouse board all the archives, books, documents, drawings, models, returns, apparatus, &c. &c. belonging to the lighthouse establishment of the United States. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the lighthouse board, immediately after being or-ganized, to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Lake coasts of the United States into lighthouse districts, not exceeding twelve in number; and the President is hereby authorized and required to direct that an officer of the army or navy may be assigned to each district as a lighthouse inspector, subject to and under the orders of the lighthouse board, who shall receive for such service the same pay and emoluments that he would be entitled to by law for the performance of duty in the regular line

with his duties.
Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said light-For the examination and survey of Ship shoal and Rac- house board, by and with the consent and approbation of coon point, on the coast of Louisiana, with reference to the location and direction of the lighthouse and the procuring a plan for the same, three thousand dollars.

For three spar-buoys to mark the channel of a harbor of refuge at Horn island pass, Mississippi, to be placed by the coast survey, two hundred and forty dollars.

House board, by and with the coasent and approposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, be authorized and required to cause to be prepared and distributed among the lighthouse establishment, such rules, regulations, and instructions as shall be necessary for securing an efficient, uniform, and economical system of administering the uniform, and economical system of administering the lighthouse establishment of the United States, and to secure responsibility from them ; which rules, regulations, Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the lighthouse board to cause to be prepared by the engineer secretary of the board, or by such officer of engineers of the army as may be detailed for that service, all plans, drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost of all illuminating and other apparatus, and of construction and repair of towers, buildings, &c. connected with the lighthouse establishment; and no bid or contract shall be accepted or entered into except upon the decision of the board at a regular or special meeting, and through their properly authorized officers.

And be it further enacted, That hereafter all materials for the construction and repair of lighthouses, light vessels, beacons, buoys, &c. &c. shall be secured by public contracts, under such regulations as the board may from time to time adopt, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all works of construction, renovation, and repair shall be made by the orders of the Board, under the immediate superintendence of their engineer secretary, or of such engineer of the army as

May be detailed for that purpose.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the lighthouse board to furnish, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, all the estimates

Sec. 17. And be it parther enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts relating to the lighthouse establishment of the United States not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and necessary to mable the lighthouse board, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all dusting relating to the management contact and incoming the secretary of the Treasury.

ties relating to the management, construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of lighthouses, light vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their accessaries, including the procuring and testing of apparatus, supplies, and materials of all kinds for illuminating, building, and rebuilding when necessary; maintaining and keeping in good repair the lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, and sea-marks of the United States; and the second and third sections of the act making appropriations for lightthird sections of the act making appropriations for lightthird sections of the act making appropriations for light-houses, light-vessels, buoys, &c., approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, are hereby declared to be in full force, and shall have the same effect as though this act had not passed: Provided, That no additional salary shall be allowed to any civil, military, or naval officer who shall be employed on the lighthouse board, or who may be in any manner attached to the lighthouse service of the United States under this act: And provided further, That it shall not be lawful for any member of the lighthouse board, inspector, light-keeper, or other person in ection of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand house board, inspector, light-keeper, or other person in any manner connected with the lighthouse service, to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in any contract for labor, materials, or supplies for the lighthouse service; nor to possess, either as principal or agent, any pecunia-ry interest in any patent, plan, or mode of construction or illumination, or in any article of supply for the light-house service of the United States.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Approved, August 31, 1852.

Queen VICTORIA left Osborne House on the 30th ultimo. with Prince Albert and the royal children, for the annual excursion to the Highlands of Scotland. Her reception hroughout the whole route was most enthusiastic

Mount Etna, in the Island of Sicily, became suddenly convulsed on the night of the 30th of August, and a magnificent eruption took place, which has not been surpassed by any within the last forty years. It was feared several villages would be destroyed by the streams of lava.

A Turkish loan for a sum equal to about \$10,000,000 has just been introduced in Paris, and \$4,000,000 of the amount are to be subscribed in London; the rate of inrest is to be six per cent. This is the first loan for Turkey that has ever been made, and it is therefore diffi-cult to estimate its value, especially as very little is known of the finances of that country. The Government, however, enjoys a high reputation for integrity, and it seems likely that the sum will be readily raised, and that

Courts martial at Pesth, Presburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardien have recently condemned several persons to death for having been concerned in the insurrection of Hungary, but the Emperor of Austria has in all the cases either granted full pardons or commuted the sentences.

The Press of Vienna announces the arrival of Countess Casimir Batthianyi at Csurgo, in Hungary. Her motive in making the journey is to solicit the pardon of her husband. Count G. Batthianyi and Count Szmere, who are at Paris, appear to have broken off with the revolution ary party

The Post adds that another Hungarian who played a leading part in the revolution at Vienna, and has since been in exile at London, has demanded permission to reurn, and has made curious revelations.

The reports from the districts of Prussian Poland and Silesia, where the cholera prevails, are not more satisfac tory than the last accounts. A decrease in the number of cases in one locality is balanced by announcements of its further progress to places where it had not yet appeared. Medical aid in thinly-peopled localities is almost possible to be procured.

The Ostsee-Zeitung describes the cholera as having senbly diminished in Warsaw on the 24th. The official list the 23d announced only 226 new cases; there were 120 deaths, 203 had recovered, and 977 remained under treat-ment. From Kalisch the reports were favorable, as only isolated cases were reported. What is called the frontier district, including portions both of Poland and Posen, is in a deplorable state, the disease being aggravated every where by the utter insufficiency of the only means by which it can be met. In some of the villages there were more than twenty deaths in one house; often the hus-band, wife, and children corpses in the same bed. There is no attendance, no medicine, and every where the deepest misery. The local authorities are so poor, and so restricted in their powers by the regulations, that they can do nothing; if a Landrath can advance twenty or thirty thalers from his private resources for the aid of the suf-ferers, it is regarded as a great effort. On the 24th there

from Warsaw are of the most distressing character. The cholera has raged there with unprecedented violence. number attacked was 402, of whom 207 said office relating to the construction, illumination, in- died, and I,474 cases were under treatment in the hosoitals of the city ease about one-half of the attacks had proved fatal, but slight improvement in the returns gave some hopes that counts are, it is far more alarming to learn that this fright-

> From Landsberg it seems threatening Breslau, and its progress towards Berlin is watched with deep anxiety; whilst northwards, along the whole course of the Vistula to the Baltic, the inhabitants of the numerous towns and villages have been carried away in great numbers. In some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have perished. At Berlin the alarm is very great, and medical men have been dispatched to the fro ntiers to use their efforts to stay the pestilence. As the course of this destructive disease is precisely that which marked its track in former years, the next accounts are looked for with great anxiety.
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> A letter from Warsaw on the 17th says that the origin of the cholera, at present committing such ravages in the neighborhood of Kalish, arose from making some excava-tions in the cemetery of Lask, near Kalish, where the victims of the cholera of 1832 were buried. mediately after leaving work several of the workmen em-ployed in the excavation were seized with the epidemic,

which has since spread with great malignity. Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Paris, August 5, 1852. The papers are making merry over an adventure that occurred at Dieppe a few days ago. Just when the pro-menade on the Terrace was at its fullest, a little gem of a parasol belonging to the beautiful Countess de C. was carried off by the wind, and went gambolling away over the surface of the water. The Countess uttered a cry of despair at seeing her pet parasol escape her, for the ivery shaft of this precious parasol was so exquisitely carved that it was considered as a veritable chef d'auvre. Amidst chorus of laughter, lamentations, and interjections, a yeing dandy sprang over the terrace and swam out to the rescue of the parasol; and the smile and thanks of the Countess were so expressive that two others of her adorers at once sprang after him. All three were good swimmers, but the wind was blowing stifly from the shore, and whenever the swimmers thought they had the prize, the pro-voking parasol would dart away again out of reach. The three swimmers were broadbrimmed straw hats, bound, trimmed, and fastened under the chin, with colored ribbon, ommon at watering places, and betting went on briskly among the spectators, some declaring for the hat with the black ribbon, others for the yellow, and others again for the green. At length the black hat, by a stroke of good luck, caught the runaway, and tying it to the ribbon of his hat, swam back to the shore, where the whole society of Dieppe was assembled, and kneeling, all dripping, before the Countess, he restored to her the lost treasure, amid the acclamations of the company. But the thing was not fated to end so easily. The yellow hat had scarcely regained the shore when he fainted away, and had to be carried back to his hotel, where he is now extremely ill, having plunged into the water without remembering that he had just eaten a hearty lunch, and that a cold bath is a very dangerous accompaniment to digestion. As to the green ribbon, he, poor fellow, discovered that the action of swimming had loosened the clasp of his watch chain, which, with a superb gold watch, and a dozen louis-d'ors in his waistcoat pocket, had all gone to the bottom. Judge of the value which the pretty little parasol will now have in the eyes of its beautiful owner!

A fire which broke out, through the carelessness of her

waiting-maid, in the bed-room of Madame DE PERSIONY. at the Tuileries, has destroyed the whole of the magnincent corbeille presented to her on her marriage by the Prethe amount of a hundred thousand dollars; as to her jewels, they were found unburt in their cases, under the ashes of her wardrobe, after the extinction of the fire.

THE GLADE FOR SALE .- I offer for sale my farm in Jefferson, known as the "Glade," containing 305 acres, 156 acres cleared, and 150 in timber. The quality of the land is unsurpassed by any in the county of Jefferson. the land is unsurpassed by any in the county of Jefferson.

On the tract is a comfortable log dwelling, a well of good water, and a stream running through one end of the farm. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The farm will be chown at any time by Mr. T. A. Lewis who resides near it, and who will give information as to terms, &c. Application may also be made (postpaid) to Mr. Elward E. Cooke, Charlestewn, Jefferson of the county of ferson county, Virginia, or to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, Fort Hamilton, Long Island, New York. janl 3-wpwtf